

Anyhow, they haven't begun to charge extra for toothpicks in the restaurants.

The dollar may not buy as much as it did, but it is no easier to get on that account.

Perhaps the longevity of animals is due to the fact that there are no doctors among them.

It may be lucky that Uncle Sam's older submarines prove their inefficiency in time of peace.

Speaking of safety zones, it must be admitted that engagement rings are in the debatable class.

Hawaiian pottery is the latest fad, which is all right so long as they don't try to make music out of it.

It's all right for the government to economize in twine, but it should also eliminate unnecessary red tape.

If it be true that there is a famine in chorus girls there should be a corresponding relief in the lobster shortage.

New hats for women, says a fashion writer, have scarcely anything on them. Lucky she didn't say "under them."

An eastern cartoonist looks for rummage sales of butter-knives, egg-beaters and potato-mashers. Lower cost of living!

War has taught the doctors how to treat tetanus, but there ought to have been less explosive methods of instruction.

We suspect sometimes that the successful peace feelers will be those thrown out simultaneously by the fighters.

Current events would be incomplete if now and then somebody didn't mistake gasoline for kerosene and die in the explosion.

Pastors are now engaged in the annual effort to induce more men to attend church. Why don't they try abolishing the collections?

Anybody who reads the market quotations is prepared to believe the assertion that the American wheat crop is now in the elevators.

The astronomers announce that many eclipses will be seen next year. But they will not in all probability be restricted to heavenly bodies.

"The suit without fur trimming is hard to find," says a fashion note, and an amendment reads: "And the suit with fur trimming is hard to get."

A confirmed knocker finds fault because "the world was made in six days." He thinks it would have been better had more time been spent on the job.

With no Nobel peace prizes awarded for 1915 and 1916, the 1917 prize will be more worthy of the winner, if the prizes of the two lapsed years are added to it.

The government announces that it has produced \$1,000,000 worth of radium for \$340,000. Then why is it worth \$1,000,000 if no middlemen have had a whack at it?

The universal eight-hour day may be all right, but some of these days the 14-hour farmer is going to demand to know why he is omitted from the scheme of leisure that other people are demanding.

Getting up to see the sunrise is all very well from an aesthetic point of view, but these cold mornings one experiences more satisfaction in getting up to gaze reverently on a pile of smoking flapjacks.

A modern lecturer attributes many ills to living in the "wrong vibrations," but in the old river-bottom days they called it plain "ager."

"There are few, if any, conservative eggs," says the Toledo Blade. "They are either one thing or another." So? How about a boiled egg?

Modern men of wealth are discovering the immense possibilities of enjoyment to be derived from distributing their bequests while they are yet alive to witness the effect.

A judge has ruled that married men may kiss indiscriminately. But how much influence will such a verdict have with an irate wife?

Russia's population has increased 2.1 per cent since 1914. Modern war after all does not equal a medieval plague in destructiveness.

Radium is a palliative, not a cure, for cancer, it is announced. Research will merely leave a false trail to cast about for the true one leading to the real solution of the cancer problem.

Ambitious American millionaires with marriageable daughters ought to be able now to purchase European titles at lower rates than formerly.

The young chap who spends his first savings for a dress suit may become a captain of finance, but the chances are considerably against him.

Recognition of the efficiency of the open-face sneeze as a disseminator of disease microbes suggests that now is the time to revise the phrase about things that are "not to be sneezed at."

SUFFERERS FROM WORK DISEASES

Thousands of Those Afflicted Believe That the Cause Is Constitutional.

ASSERTION MADE BY DOCTOR

Change of Occupation or Conditions Surrounding Their Labor Is the Only Remedy, He Says—Would Have Compensation Paid Them.

Ten times as many persons are suffering from occupational diseases as ordinary medical examination would disclose, said Dr. David L. Edsall of the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, in an address before a conference on social insurance. "Thousands of men and women are ill and think the cause is constitutional, while they actually have a disease caused by their work," he said. "Change of employment or of the conditions surrounding their labor would remedy the illness. For this reason states should encourage closer study of occupational diseases than is afforded by general medical practice." Compensation should be paid to sufferers from occupational diseases just as fully as to industrial accident victims, Doctor Edsall declared.

Ohio miners, in convention at Columbus, adopted resolutions asking their state officers to confer with the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America with a view to calling a meeting of the operators of the central competitive district, including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and western Pennsylvania, and asking them for "a greater share of the present prosperity which we hear so much about but which we do not enjoy."

Contractors in central Pennsylvania have solved the problem of keeping labor on the job, says the Engineering Record. The force of one contractor who began paying his men off every day instead of at the end of the week was so pleased with the arrangement that it stuck by him, and other contractors have adopted the same plan. According to reports, the plan has met with success wherever tried.

In a new phase of the old "Danbury Hatters' case" the Supreme court decided that Pietrich E. Loewe, Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturer, and not the United Hatters' union, is entitled to \$20,000 in interest accrued in union hatters' saving bank deposits attached toward satisfying Loewe's \$353,000 judgment secured under the Sherman law for union boycotting in 1903.

Every American citizen over sixty-five, who is incapable of manual labor and whose annual income is less than \$200, would get a pension of \$2 a week under a bill before the house pension committee. Representative Sherwood of Ohio is its author.

The power of the "big four" railroad brotherhoods may be increased by the addition of thousands of motormen and conductors on traction lines. A committee representing the traction line employees of Indiana conferred with representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers regarding affiliation.

An eight-hour day order for justices of the North Dakota supreme court is being considered, following an uprising of wheat raisers against market conditions. Justices will be required to keep a log, showing the time spent on every case, and account for every minute of their time for eight hours a day.

Since October 1 the membership of the California State Federation of Labor has increased by more than 10,000, making it one of the largest, if not the largest, state labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

About 1,000 workmen have been vaccinated as a result of the discovery of smallpox in Turtle Creek and Bradock, Pennsylvania. The work is under the direction of the state board of health.

The Postal Telegraph Cable company has announced a wage increase of 6 per cent to all employees throughout the country who were in the company's service January 1.

David Lawson, stationmaster at Shettleston, England, has retired after 51½ years' service in the employment of the North British Railway company.

With one exception, the entire original staff of male operators in Belfast, Ireland, on the post office telephones, have gone to the war.

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 wage earners of the 30,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations in the United States work eight hours a day.

Salary increases for 18,000 city officials and employees, amounting to \$1,147,180, are proposed in the New York city budget for 1917.

Theodore P. Shonts recently declared in Chicago that unions should be under regulations just as public service corporations are.

International Seamen's union has doubled its membership in the last year and is now over the 40,000 mark.

South Africa has established a factory for the extraction of rubber from the roots and vines of rubber plants.

Half of the 87,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters work in shops employing less than five men.

Carpenters at Lansing, Mich., will ask for an eight-hour day and increased pay April 1, 1917.

HIGHEST WAGES EVER PAID

Middle Western Puddlers, Sheet and Tin-Mill Workers Are Receiving Fat Pay Envelopes.

The Daily Iron Times says: "Middle western puddlers, sheet and tin-mill workers under sliding scale arrangement receive highest wages in history of crafts. French government railroads seek to buy 20,000 American freight cars of various types, and other foreign nations are buying cars in Cleveland, O. English pig iron again comes into active competition with American product on European continent. Consumers of semi-finished steel are negotiating actively for additional tonnages, but most makers of billets and sheet bars are holding strongly to \$65 mill for first quarter. Eastern plate mills have become swamped with orders through insistent foreign demand for ship plates even at large premiums."

A strike of 650 drivers of three New York taxicab companies, which had been in progress for several days, was settled. The strike caused much inconvenience to travelers, as it stopped taxicab service at railroad stations and hotels. It was announced that no wage increase was granted to the drivers, who had demanded an advance of 3 cents an hour and a ten-hour instead of a 12-hour day. Minor concessions, however, were made to them.

Southern Pacific railroad employees earning less than \$2,500 a year, divided a bonus of approximately \$700,000. Each of the employees affected was paid in addition to his salary, 5 per cent thereof. It was announced that another 5 per cent bonus would be distributed July 15.

The number of British women recruited to industrial occupations between July, 1914, and July, 1916, was 362,000. Of this number 263,000 directly replaced men. In commercial occupations the increase in women workers in hotels and places of entertainment is only 19,000. In agriculture 60,000 more women are working steadily today than in July, 1914.

On October 1, 1914, there were about 2,300,000 women in Germany registered at the different employment insurance companies. On August 1, 1916, this number had risen to 4,000,000. The increase, though not so great in the metallurgical industries, is nevertheless important, there being 140,000 women today instead of the 60,000 employed before the war.

Tacoma (Wash.) chamber of commerce is tiring of its nonunion shop agitation, and at a recent meeting of the Central Labor council a delegation from the former body pleaded for unity and asked the unionists to attend a meeting of the chamber that will be especially arranged for them.

The creation of a legal department of the American federation has been authorized and the committee on law instructed to devise ways and means for financing such department. The expense will probably be met by an increased per capita tax.

The New Orleans Housewives' league is planning to combat the high prices of food by augmenting the supply of products in two curb markets, where butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables can be bought direct from farmers.

The Belgian minister of justice states that more than 100,000 Belgian workmen have already been thrown out of their homes and taken into unknown places.

War-time prosperity has brought to Japan an actual shortage of labor and has given a strong impetus to the trade union movement in the empire.

Compulsory health insurance in Norway embraces employed wage earners in public and private service, fifteen years of age and over.

Female workers in Great Britain munition factories are supervised by a national welfare department, supported by the government.

The third annual convention of the Vocational Education association of the middle West will be held at Chicago, Ill., January 18-20.

The first day nursery reserved especially for the children of munition workers is being established by Acton (England) council.

The population of the Argentine Republic has almost doubled during the last 20 years. Most of the increase is due to immigration.

In 1914 there were only 2,000 women employed in British government arsenals and dockyards. Now there are over 70,000.

The pay rolls of industrial workers in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) district for the Christmas month exceeded \$16,000,000. Armenia has a copper mine that has been operated without interruption since prehistoric times.

It has been figured out that a saleswoman in a department store walks ten miles each day.

New York City Electrical Workers' union has raised wages 50 cents a day for all members.

The brewery workers' union has been granted jurisdiction over soft-drink bottlers.

All the steam railways in New Zealand are owned and operated by the government.

Civic employees at Toronto, Can., have a minimum wage of 80 cents an hour.

Richmond (Va.) labor forward campaign will continue throughout the winter.

All Seattle (Wash.) labor employees may get a Saturday half holiday next summer.

An oil workers' trade council has been formed in the oil fields of Oklahoma.

Harrisburg (Pa.) policemen must not chew tobacco or swear while on duty. English brewers in 1914 employed 8,000 women. Now they have 18,000.

SIGNING OF MANY BILLS

GOVERNOR PUTS SIGNATURE ON MANY IMPORTANT BILLS—BUSY WEEK AHEAD.

Busy Week Confronts the Solons of Tennessee—The Finances of State in the Limelight—Suffrage and Labor Bills To Be Acted Upon.

Nashville.—The office of secretary of state has received officially from the general assembly 23 bills made into laws, and of this number six are public acts and 17 are private acts. In the senate there are 38 bills on the calendar, having passed third and final reading, while in the house there are 85 bills in similar position.

Gov. Rye has attached his signature to 10 bills passed by the senate and afterwards substituted by the house and passed. In this number was senate bill 70, known as the absent voter bill, which was introduced by Senator Worley of the Second district.

The committee will have a public hearing on the antipass act, which is set for a special order in the house of representatives next Wednesday morning. The committee in charge of the antipass bill hearing is composed of Rawles, chairman; Griffin, Montgomery, Hart, Dowlen, Russell, Cameron, Bell, Hiner, Poe, Ausmus and Cooper.

The county parole board act which was introduced by Senator Worley in an effort to remove causes of much dissatisfaction in many counties, is set for a special order in the senate. This bill provides that the paroling of prisoners in jails and workhouses will be under control of a commission of three members, who shall serve without compensation. It is applying the present plan of the state board of parole to each county.

The suffrage bill providing partial suffrage for women is a special order in the senate next Thursday morning, and it is believed it will come to a vote on that date.

The bill which repeals the Bowers anti-capital punishment law is set for a special order in the house. The bill repealing the Bowers bill has already passed the senate and the house judiciary committee has recommended it for passage.

If the Tennessee federation of labor will redraft the minimum wage bill by asking for a minimum weekly wage of \$6 instead of \$10, such a bill would probably pass in the state legislature, said one of the members of the legislative labor committee following the rejection of the present bill by the committee. The proposed minimum wage bill was rejected after a public hearing.

According to a member of the committee, only one legislator on the labor committee favored the bill in its entirety, the others opposing it mainly on account of the high amount asked for. The principle, however, was endorsed.

Suffragists in Fighting Mood.

Following the report that 18 senators had pledged themselves to vote against the Rooks suffrage bill now pending in the senate, Knoxville suffragists have gone on the warpath. Mrs. L. C. French, a veteran suffragist of Tennessee, made a speech to an interested crowd on Knoxville's busiest thoroughfare. This was the first speech ever made here by a local suffragist.

Soldiers Ask for Allowance.

The national association of Vicksburg veterans proposes to hold a national memorial reunion and peace jubilee in Vicksburg, Oct. 16-19, 1917. Mr. Dabney M. Scales of Memphis and Capt. John A. Webb of Jackson, Miss., members of the council of administration of the association, have been in Nashville seeking to interest the members of the general assembly in a bill which will be introduced in the legislature, asking that the state pay the expenses to the reunion at Vicksburg of all civil war veterans who are unable to meet the expenses themselves.

Lightning Strikes Barn.

Lightning struck the large stock and feed barn at the West Tennessee experiment station, one mile from Jackson, and split the barn in twain, shocked three employees, doing considerable property damage and setting fire to the building. The employees were able to extinguish the blaze in its incipient stage by smothering and with the water bucket brigade. Fire damage was small. None of the stock was killed.

More Auto Legislation.

At the board of directors' meeting of the Nashville Automobile club the question of automobile laws for Tennessee was thoroughly thrashed out, and the law and ordinance committee of the club will draw up a code which it is believed will be fair to all, and simplify a great many difficulties that have arisen in the past because of imperfections in the present laws.

Improves the Gravy.

Did you ever try using a "thimbleful" of milk with the water in making gravy? Or the smallest shake of celery salt and a pinch of sugar in addition to the salt and pepper? These will transform the most plebeian gravy, says a Mother's Magazine reader.

For a Mustard Paste.

If you mix mustard paste with the white of an egg instead of hot water the result will be as good and it will not blister. Warm camphorated oil is better than ether.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SAVINGS IN MAINE.

"It is a good showing for Maine—better still, Maine can say, can any other state make the claim?—that no depositor in a Maine savings bank has ever lost a dollar that he deposited there. It is to be noted, moreover, that the savings banks by no means represent all the savings of the Maine people that are at interest. The savings departments of the trust companies have 90,322 depositors with deposits of \$30,000,000, or twice as much as the demand deposits in the same institutions. The national banks have millions in their savings departments, and the 11,829 shareholders in the loan and building associations have to their credit an accumulated capital of \$4,380,000. These and other totals make a showing for the thrift and industry of Maine people that no state can better."

This remarkable testimony to the prosperity of prohibition Maine comes from a newspaper avowedly hostile to prohibition, the Boston Herald. It is a complete answer to the oft-repeated falsehood of the brewers and distillers that Maine has been impoverished because she has steadfastly refused to legalize the dramshop. In population Maine ranks as the thirty-fourth state in the Union. But on June 30, 1915, the deposits in her savings banks amounted to \$97,423,088.63, a total exceeded by only 11 other states. The amount of depositors—238,586—represents nearly one-third of the total population of the state, including men, women and children. Only ten states exceed Maine in the actual number of depositors. The total proportion of depositors to population is equalled by only five states. Deposits in building and loan associations amounted to \$5,558,269, with 12,113 depositors. Add to this the savings deposited in trust companies and national banks, and the per capita individual deposits amount to \$244.50 for every man, woman and child in the state. In 1914 the average per capita individual deposits in all the states was \$188, which average Maine leads by over \$56.

VICTORIES ON NOVEMBER 7.

Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and the territory of Alaska voted by large majorities to outlaw the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Arkansas and Arizona defeated the liquor interests' efforts to substitute a local option law for the state-wide prohibition law.

Idaho voted for constitutional prohibition.

Oregon, Colorado and Washington rejected by overwhelming majorities the beer measures initiated by the brewers.

Oregon gave a substantial majority vote for an amendment prohibiting the importation into the state of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Utah, Wyoming and Florida elected legislatures pledged to pass at their next session prohibitory laws.

DEWEY ON WINE.

George Creel recently interviewed Admiral Dewey for the New York World. The admiral gave his opinion about the "wine mess" in answer to the question, "What about the famous drinking order?"

"A good thing," His answer was instant. "There was some feeling about it at first, because the papers made fun of it, and there was also an attempt to make it appear that Secretary Daniels was charging officers with intemperance. I think that the feeling has disappeared completely. Every railroad, every great corporation, has long had an ironclad rule forbidding men to drink while on duty. Isn't a ship as important as a locomotive? Practically every European power has copied the order, by the way."

TAP-ROOT OF EVIL.

The late Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army summed it all up as follows: "The drink difficulty lies at the root of everything: Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root. Many of our social evils which overshadow the land like so many upas trees would dwindle away and die if they were not so constantly watered with strong drink. There is universal agreement on that point."

BIG DEFICIT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, which gets \$7,000,000 from its saloons, will, it is said, have a deficit of about \$400,000 at the end of the present year. Cincinnati, another very wet town, is also practically bankrupt. Meanwhile prohibition states and cities are prospering because they do not have to sink so much money in caring for the crime and poverty caused by drink.

WASH WOMEN SCARCE.

Wash women are getting very scarce in Des Moines, says an Iowa paper. Two dollars per day, car fare and meals is no temptation to a woman who has a husband to support her and little children to care for in the home. Many men who drank up their wages and spent their spare time in saloons, are now supporting their families, buying ground and building homes, and have become respectable citizens, although a lawless floating tramp element would try to make it appear that prohibition does not prohibit.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. ALLIE B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

Suitable Match. "What became of Milly? She was a duck of a girl." "Yes, and she married a quack."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

FIXING IT WITH EVANGELINE

How Could She Possibly Think Clarence a Coward After Such a Perfect Explanation?

Clarence, age nine, was nothing if not strictly truthful. He faced the contemptuous gaze of Evangeline, age eight, from next door with the steady eye that betokens a clear conscience.

Said Clarence firmly: "No, Evangeline, I am not a coward."

Evangeline was pitiless. "Yes, you are—a silly little coward! Why, I saw you running for your life this morning from that red-haired boy who—"

"Evangeline, I was not running away from him. I was simply running to get him somewhere where his mother could not see me smite him."

"Well, did you smite him at last, then?"

Clarence never faltered. "No, Evangeline; for, when we got out of sight of his house, we were so close to mine that my mother would have seen me do it, and that would have upset her, so I ran indoors to be out of temptation!"

His Occupation.

"What is that man doing?" asked the customer, as he saw the clockmaker's assistant painting the hours on a clock face.

"Oh," replied the master, "he is simply marking time."

Before starting the youngsters to school give them a piping hot cup of

Instant Postum

School teachers, doctors and food experts agree on two points—that the child needs a hot drink, and that the drink shouldn't be coffee.

Postum fills the need admirably and its very extensive use among thoughtful parents, coupled with the child's fondness for this flavory, nourishing food-drink, show how completely it meets the requirement.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.